

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.
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TERMS:
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SINGLE RIGHTS TICKET.
FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

Who are the Disunionists?
The disunionists, truly guilty of disloyalty to our government, the best when faithfully administered, ever known among men, are those who persistently agitated the country with unconstitutional schemes. For some thirty years, the North has persistently, wantonly, wickedly disturbed the public tranquility by unwarranted, unconstitutional, unlawful, and disloyal intermeddling with the rights and peace of the South on questions over which the puritanical and perfidious Yankees had neither moral nor political jurisdiction. Such forbearance as the South displayed at their intolerable outrages, manifested in every form that ingenuity could invent, was never before shown, and evinced the earnestness and depth of Southern attachment to the Constitution and Union. But the irrepressibles were resolved to achieve their guilty object of the destruction of slavery, even if the government, the Constitution and the Union, were all irrevocably ruined. Lincoln said the Union could not exist, half free and half slave States, but all must be free or all slave; and the war he is now waging, on pretense of sustaining the government, is really prosecuted for the incidental object of compulsory abolition of slavery. Seward emphatically subscribed the same fanatical, traitorous theory. And the Northern pulpits, presses, restaurants, and streets, are vocal with similar utterances. Facts, also, in the progress of the war, in spite of all hypocritical pretences to the contrary, go to prove the reality of the diabolical design. The people of the South, in resisting unconstitutional aggression, by withdrawing from faithless and perfidious Confederates, did but resist the principles of disunion sown broadcast in the north, and evince their own attachment to the principles of the Union. It is a mockery and a fraud to talk of preserving the Union without the guarantees of the Constitution. It is an intolerable insult to a free and brave people to talk of enforcing their submission to an unconstitutional usurpation. History will treat the case, and treat it as triumphantly in vindication of the South as Maudslayi did in vindication of the people of England in overthrowing the Stuart dynasty. The real traitors of England were the Stuarts and their partisans; the real disunionists among us are the faithless and perfidious men of the north, and their advisers, abettors, and allies, who have long practiced aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South. History will so indict, try, convict, and record them, def. Davis, this day and hour, is, in our honest opinion, a true friend of the Union than Abe Lincoln, Robert Toombs is a true friend than W. H. Seward, John C. Breckinridge is a true friend than John J. Crittenden. It is true that Davis and Lincoln are at war. But the war is a war of aggression on the one side and a war of resistance on the other. Lincoln has virtually abdicated his constitutional powers, usurped powers vested in Congress, trampled under foot the power of the Judiciary, and is enforcing his remorseless rule with the means of a military dictatorship and despot. Davis is rendering loyal and obedient service to God and man in resisting by force this lawless usurpation. He stands sublimely and justifiably on the sacred, reserved right of the people, plainly expressed in the Constitution, of altering, reforming, or abolishing their government at all times and in whatever manner they please. The shallow pretense that the South fired the first shot in discreditable state-manship, and will be discredited by candid history, when seeking the true causes of the existing war, and the successful revolution to which it inevitably points. It would be as true to say George Washington caused the American revolution as to charge Jefferson Davis with bringing on this civil war. Lord North, the Minister of George the Third, was the guilty instigator of the Revolutionary War, as Seward is of the present war; and both wars were engendered by the torquism of the respective parties.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday literally grovels in the very slough of submission to the tyranny of the usurper, and raves and rages with implacable hatred towards the South. The fact evinces any thing else than desire for the restoration of the Union; for no sane man can hope for that as the fruit of war. The Union is the outgrowth of the underlying principle of fraternity; war is the destruction of all fraternity. The idea of conquering such a people as those represented by the victors at Manassas, is sheer madness; and even if it could be achieved, the achievement itself would defeat the pretended object of restoring the government. A subjugated people would be unworthy of equality in the government, even if the victors had justice or magnanimity enough to grant it. All men of sense know this. We conclude, therefore, that an incidental object, not that professed in Crittenden's resolution, stimulates the bigotry of the northern party. Ephraim is joined to his idol; let him alone. A terrific reaction will follow all this infatuation; for it cannot be long concealed from the proud freemen of Kentucky that they have been deceived and betrayed.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main Street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any

Mr. Crittenden and the War.
During the late Congressional canvass, the party cry of the Lincolnites was—"Crittenden and Union—Simms and Disunion—Crittenden and Peace—Simms and War." This cry had its due effect. Crittenden was elected—Simms defeated. But though Crittenden's influence was held to be measureless, what have we got as the fruit of it? What are the proofs of his statesmanship and influence? Has he restored the Union? Has he stopped the war? Has he given us peace, or even the hope of peace? Nothing of the kind; but, on the contrary, he has passed a resolution, unjustly accusing the South with bringing on the war, and in effect requiring its prosecution till the South be utterly subjugated; for no one knows better than he ought to know, that the restoration of the Government can never be effected by the forcible and unconstitutional war waged by the Union against a free and brave people. All the fruits of Crittenden's vain and statesmanship have turned to bitter ashes on the lips. We do not believe that he meant to practice delusion upon the people; but it is past all question that the people feel themselves deluded by their trust in his influence, his statesmanship, and his fitness for the place and time upon, which unfortunately for his country, as for his own fame, he has been cast. Henry Clay, had he been in the position of John J. Crittenden, would have stopped the wicked war by the moral force of his manly denunciation; and he would have had his right arm torn from his shoulder before he would have signed the declaration that the war was brought on by Southern disunionists. But history will fasten the crime on the parties truly guilty—on those whose unconstitutional aggressions, as the public once supposed, were meant to be arrested by the amendments which were proposed, abandoned, and never renewed, by Mr. Crittenden himself.

Direct United States Tax.
In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, a bill has passed the House of Representatives, for levying a direct tax to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit. Some \$30,000,000 are expected to be raised as follows:
Maine.....\$631,229
New Hampshire.....247,110
Vermont.....310,602
Massachusetts.....1,236,752
Rhode Island.....126,445
Connecticut.....462,221
New York.....3,363,757
New Jersey.....675,291
Pennsylvania.....2,929,579
Delaware.....119,495
Maryland.....655,735
Virginia.....1,466,326
North Carolina.....484,292
South Carolina.....345,436
Georgia.....326,534
Alabama.....730,593
Louisiana.....619,987
Mississippi.....528,463
Florida.....236,635
Texas.....1,676,743
Kentucky.....1,663,247
Tennessee.....1,663,247
Dist. Columbia.....7,415

The taxable property includes all lands and lots, with their improvements, dwelling houses, chattels, and slaves. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors, fifteen cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed five cents on a gallon. Vehicles, used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free; but carriages are to be taxed. Those valued at \$50 are to be taxed at \$1; those over \$1,000 to be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates, in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

It is the misfortune of the direct system of national taxation to be grossly unequal in its operation. It must be levied, according to the Constitution, in proportion to the census of the States. It is really *numero* that are taxed, not wealth. For instance, Massachusetts has but one half the number of people that Ohio has; but, being an old community, its taxable property, real and personal, is \$1,000,000,000, while that of Ohio is but \$800,000,000. Our \$800,000,000 is asked to fund under the Treasury of the United States \$2,300,000,000, while Massachusetts' \$1,000,000,000 escapes with but \$1,200,000. The newly settled community of Wisconsin, which has not one fifth of the wealth of Massachusetts, pays more than half as much tax. The result of the measure is, therefore, to throw upon the new States of the West an utterly disproportionate share of the taxation.

The old and wealthy States of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania escape with but light burden comparatively. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Western members at Washington are holding loud and vociferous for this direct tax, and are casting their eyes to see if a better system of raising money can not be devised—one that will be more equal in its operation. Why should we continue the high duty upon iron, simply to benefit the Pennsylvania manufacturers, at this crisis? Why not reduce it to a standard that will enable us to raise some revenue from it? The duty of iron and munition, for instance, is impossible that certain interests in Pennsylvania and New England should be fostered and protected at the expense of the rest of the States. Revise the odious Morrill Tariff. It can be so changed as to raise, we have no doubt, ten or fifteen millions of dollars more a year than we are getting now. But New England and Pennsylvania are selfish, and they try to escape their full share of the burden of this war. They want, instead, to tax tea and coffee, articles that are used by almost every family, rich and poor, in the land.

A millionaire pays no more than a man worth but \$1,000! It is worse than that. The duty upon tea and coffee does not discriminate as to price. It taxes tea that is worth fifty cents a pound precisely as much as if it was worth a dollar a pound. This is a positive discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor, who use the cheaper article, and who, therefore, pay twice as much as those who buy the better article. So of coffee and other articles of a similar character. Congress must show more sense and justice in the arrangement of its revenue programme, and there will be loud complaints from the West.

Fencing School.—See the advertisement of Cap. De Ru, who teaches Fencing and Bayonet Exercise. We are assured that the Captain is perfectly *au fait* in his science. In time of general peace, some argument might be necessary to induce pupils to seek instruction in the indispensable art of self-defense; but that would be superfluous in these terrible times when every man may be called on to wield the sword.

BEN. McCULLOUGH'S ALLEGED BATTLE.
We copy from the Courier, but with great distrust of their accuracy, special telegraphic dispatches, reporting a great victory achieved by Gen. McCullough over Gen. Lyon, in Missouri. It seems strange to us that, if such a battle had been fought, the account of it had not been sooner published, and in other papers besides the Courier. We caution our readers accordingly.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Republican of the 20th ult. The tone of its criticism is more acid than good taste warrants, but the theme and the subject-matter justify pretty stringent commentary. We owe it to ourselves to say that we do not endorse the Republican's charge of hypocrisy. Mr. Crittenden is not a man of that sort. But he is a politician of another sort. He belongs to that class of minds who can never perceive much of wisdom and patriotism in the ranks of political opponents, and who largely magnify such qualities on their own side; and who therefore are never content with anything done, no matter how well, unless done by themselves.

The Crittenden Resolutions.
We took occasion very briefly to refer to the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden in the House of Representatives. The whole tenor of these resolutions are deceptive, hypocritical, and false. They commence with the assertion that the present unhallowed Lincoln war was brought upon the country by the South. This we emphatically deny, and Mr. Crittenden can only expect to be believed in this assertion by Black Republican fanatics, who willingly forget all their aggressions upon the South, and upon the Constitutional guarantees which it gave to Southern citizens. We say, and there are millions of our fellow-citizens as honest and as patriotic as Mr. Crittenden who believe with us, that the South was compelled to withdraw from the Union by the continued aggressions of the North, and that the war has been commenced and is now being carried on by the same fanatical party which for years trampled upon the laws and the Constitution in order to harass and cripple the South. We deny therefore the assertion of Mr. Crittenden that "this war is not waged in a spirit of aggression and subjugation." The whole South believes and understands that the war is waged for no other purpose but their oppression and subjugation. It is openly proclaimed by the leaders of the Black Republican party that the war must not close until the South is subjugated and their peculiar institution destroyed, and to aid in the South. We deny therefore the assertion of Mr. Crittenden that "this war is not waged in a spirit of aggression and subjugation." The whole South believes and understands that the war is waged for no other purpose but their oppression and subjugation. It is openly proclaimed by the leaders of the Black Republican party that the war must not close until the South is subjugated and their peculiar institution destroyed, and to aid in the South.

The battle of Seary Creek, Virginia, fought July 17, 1861.
The Virginians victorious—the Federals routed—the Federals hoisted a Black flag—capture of three Colonels and other officers—Col. Woodruff wounded—Amusing circumstances attending the capture, &c., &c.
The following is the statement of a participant in the above battle, which was fought on the bank of the Kanawha river, between fifteen hundred men under Col. Woodruff, and six hundred Virginia troops commanded by Col. Patton, Coris, and Gankins.
The Federal troops, after the skirmish at Barboursville, were joined by two companies of Flying Artillery which augmented their force to 1500 men. This reinforced, the Federal army moved up the turnpike road through Tayes Valley in the direction of the Kanawha River.

The Virginia forces anticipating this movement, had erected fortifications and batteries at Coals Hill, over which the road passed. The Federal troops were by some means informed of this fact, and accordingly turned off from the main road and took their course directly to the Kanawha Valley, going by way of the town of Winfield.
The Virginia forces, to the number of four hundred, left camp Thompsons a short distance from Coals Hill, and advanced down the Kanawha river to meet the enemy. The enemy had reached the river and took up their position below Seary Creek, five miles below camp Thompsons. Capt. Patton, of the Kanawha Rifles, formed his men on the upper side of the creek, and immediately commenced the attack with one piece of artillery, a six pounder.
The Federal troops in town opened fire with two pieces of artillery, musketry, &c. The Virginians were several times driven to the lower side of the creek into which the Federal troops got, to screen themselves from the galling fire which was being poured upon them by the Virginians, who accurately the finest marksmen I ever saw.

The battle raged fiercely for about one hour, when a shot from the rifle cannon of the Federal forces dismounted and completely disabled the six pounder of the Virginians. The Virginians then prepared to retreat, in fact, a portion of them had fallen back when, fortunately, Capt. Coris came up with the Fairview Rifle Guard, with a twelve pound piece of artillery, called the "Peace Maker." A wild shot broke from the Virginia troops, and they renewed the battle with redoubled fury. A short time before Coris came, Capt. Patton fell, shot through the right shoulder by a 34 lb. ball. He was taken from the field—the doctor says he is in no danger.
Capt. Jackson, from Lexington, Ky., served the "Peace Maker" with terrible effect. He disabled the Northern troops from the houses in which they had taken refuge. The Virginians now advanced to the very edge of the creek, and poured in a terrible fire of musketry. The effect soon became visible; the Northern ranks reeled and swayed before the close discharge of the Virginians' rifles. The Virginians then advanced to the very edge of the creek, and poured in a terrible fire of musketry. The effect soon became visible; the Northern ranks reeled and swayed before the close discharge of the Virginians' rifles. The Virginians then advanced to the very edge of the creek, and poured in a terrible fire of musketry. The effect soon became visible; the Northern ranks reeled and swayed before the close discharge of the Virginians' rifles.

Col. Woodruff was wounded badly, and taken prisoner. Capt. Coris shot Woodruff with a Sharpe's rifle. The ball passed through his hips. Capt. Coris was also taken prisoner. Col. Norton was also taken. The Virginians took three Colonels prisoners, one Lieutenant Colonel, five Captains, and killed four Captains. A French officer of "Criman" society, also falling into the hands of the Virginians. The loss on the Virginia side was five killed and nine wounded. The loss on the Northern side, as stated by their officers, and privates, is over three hundred. During the battle they were constantly engaged in hauling off their dead in wagons. When they retreated, they were compelled to upset a wagon filled with slain to effect their escape. The enemy left thirty guns on the field and a considerable number of revolvers, cartridge boxes, &c.
After the retreat of the Federal troops, the Virginians crossed over to the battlefield. The sight that met their gaze was horrible. Here lay a man with a part of his head shot away gasping for breath. Others were writhing in their own blood, gasping "Water!" "Water!" "Water!" Our men shed tears over the unfortunate wounded, and did everything in their power to relieve them. Some of the wounded injured the Virginians, not to kill them, to let them live a little longer. They said afterwards that they did not expect to receive any quarter. They were greatly surprised to receive such kind treatment from the "rebels." There is one remarkable thing connected with this battle, and also the skirmish at Barboursville. It is this: During both these engagements the Federal troops hoisted a black flag. Our men saw it distinctly, both battles. Woodruff says he knows nothing about it.

The manner in which two of the Federal Colonels were captured was a little amusing. It was agreed between Woodruff and these Colonels to fire a house in case he succeeded in gaining the victory. These Colonels were down the river with the baggage guarding it. When the Virginians crossed the branch they fired all the houses on the lower side of the creek, for that they were not to be attacked. The Colonels seeing the "signal" and supposing all was right, rode up to the battle, and were surrounded and taken prisoner by Gankins' men. The Federal troops retreated four miles down the river after the battle.

THE SCENE IN CONGRESS.—MR. CRITTENDEN.—The scene presented by the Senate and House of Representatives is indescribable. The gloom hung like a pall over both houses, and no one seemed to have the heart to transact the public business. No one seemed to feel this more intensely than Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. When he rose on Monday morning he asked, "Well, what further news?" He had gone to bed under the delusion that the Federal army had triumphed. "We are routed—utterly routed," was the reply to his question. The old man started back in astonishment, and when the facts were brought before him he went back down, and putting his head down upon his hands, burst into tears. I saw him that night, and there is no longer room for doubt on which side Mr. Crittenden's feelings are enlisted.—New York Post.

The gallant Vallandigham, from Ohio has shown himself a patriot and a statesman. His speech on the 10th, delivered in the House on the 10th, is one of the best we ever read. He arraigns Lincoln and the traitorous crew around him as the assassins of the constitution and the authors of the wicked and unconstitutional war being waged by the North against the South and her institutions. He has sounded the tocsin of alarm to the great north-west, and hundreds and thousands are rallying all over the North to the support of the policy he advocates. Lincoln may console himself that the white man's party of his own section will give him trouble in the accomplishment of his schemes. This speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is sufficient to impress upon the mind of every man who reads it, that he never made another effort.—Henderson Rep.

A PLAN TO FREE THE NEGROES.—Lovejoy, of Illinois, has introduced in Congress a resolution to the effect that if the negroes of the South refuse to accept masters, the soldiers have no business in the interior. The vote stood 92 to 55. The so-called Union men of Virginia, the bogus members, Carlisle &c., tried to prevent its passage, but it was useless. This resolution affects the "Union men" just as much as the "rebels," and it shows that the Administration party is exactly in earnest about wiping out slavery, if possible. An instructive sight it is to see a government waging a war against the property of its own citizens, even to the point where they themselves claim are loyal.—Courier.

Interesting Letter from North Missouri.—State of Affairs there—Atrocious Conduct of the Ussurper's Military Subordinates—Indomitable Spirit of the People of Missouri—Abundant Crops—Intolerance and Tyranny of the Union Men, &c., &c.
CHILICOTHE, Mo., July 20, 1861.
EDITOR YEOMAN: The monotony of the times here continues unbroken. This point is now the headquarters of the army of north Missouri, and there are quartered upon the town from one to three regiments, as circumstances may require; and from here, companies are detailed to serve at Utica, five miles west, Grand River bridge, two and a half miles east. The troops in camp here are continually employed in throwing up breastworks, and in gathering materials for block houses, in being the intention to erect fortifications which will enable them, in case of attack, to sweep the town and at the same time serve for defense against any attack which may be made by the State troops. Since the battle at Carthage, they have lost all their contempt for the "unscrupulous usurper of harden," as they sneeringly termed the arms of the State men, and have evinced a disposition to get hold of all remaining in the country. On Saturday night last, a company of thirty soldiers made a descent upon a neighborhood about five miles from town, rousing men, women, and children from their beds, and throwing every thing into confusion, and searching without scruple or delicacy, the apartments and beds of ladies, young and old. The first house, or probably the second, searched, was reached without any knowledge upon the part of the occupants that troops were at hand; but by the time they had fairly begun their night's work, runners were sent through the neighborhood in every direction, notifying the people of the chief going on. About daylight they returned to camp, having purloined some four or five old guns which were scarcely worth packing back.

The battle of Carthage, of which I spoke just now, was fought by the State men with their old guns—some rifles, some shotguns, and some few old muskets. There is much dispute as to the number of killed on the Federal side. I saw a letter from a young man to his uncle, a resident of this place, in which he stated, that being detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, he had counted nearly 200 Federals on the ground; and as the fight was a running one, for fourteen miles, he could scarcely have seen all. There were quite a number of Kentuckians in the fight, and from this county, Kentucky, a young man, Berry Gill, formerly of Mass. county, an old man of 61 years of age, and John Graves, an old soldier of the war of 1812, and brother of the late Hon. W. J. Graves, of Louisville. Indeed, our old men responded to Gov. Jackson's call with great alacrity, and furnished more than their proportionate share of men. Communication with the State troops is nearly entirely cut off, and all that can be known here is, that they are in the south-east corner of the State under the command of Gen. McCullough. As to the plan of the campaign, nothing is now known; but it is well known that they are still gathering men and military equipments and supplies in the south, evidently preparing to drive the invaders from the State.

The news of the battle in Virginia created great excitement here; and faces which had not worn a smile for the last month, gave evidence of the gratification the news caused them. The Union men on the contrary, affected to think very lightly of it—think the damage sustained one to be easily repaired, and that it will serve to rouse the North to even greater efforts than they have made. The killed, wounded, and missing, the Lincolnites say, are but a few hundred, and at most but little over a thousand; yet, even stating this, of what kind of stuff are Lincoln's army made, which after months of maneuvering to dislodge the Confederates from Manassas, and weeks of heralding to the world how they were going to annihilate the rebels, run from the battle with inconceivable loss, desert their batteries, baggage, and stores, and leave their extensive equipments in the hands of an enemy they affected to despise?

Certainly, if in every battle they intend to run from the field as soon as their men begin to fall, and scamper over the country like scared dogs, the day is far, very far distant, when the Stars and Stripes will wave from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande. But again, if the battle resulted in a rout, if not an annihilation of Lincoln's forces, what then? The army was made up of the very best Northern material. The most experienced men of the thousands of officers and men was unbounded confidence in their own arms and bayonets—all were sanguine of victory, and yet not only signally and disgracefully failed, but died in terror and confusion from the field. Even if another army like this shall be raised, be of as good material, provided with as good equipment, still months must elapse before they can be put in as good drill, and even then the prestige of success is with the South. The confidence imparted by battles won is with the South—and the feelings by which the Northern armies will be influenced, will be different from those which influenced them before the battle of Manassas.

In regard to Missouri, it may be briefly said, that all men in the State service are now well armed. They are being drilled by efficient officers, and nothing is farther from their thoughts than disbanding. The crops have been fine, and there is now in the State secure enough provision to maintain an army of 100,000 men for twelve months, over and above what is needed for horses and mules. All is temporarily calm here, but all seem to realize that they are resting upon a volcano, whose throes may at any time involve any and all in common ruin. Every indication warns us that we are nearing the time when Union men and States Rights men will meet as enemies, and the revolver and bowie-knife be the only law. Neighboring, social, and religious intercourse is now so restricted to those concurring in political sentiments, and as the Union men avail themselves of the presence of the troops to annoy the States Rights men, by having their houses searched, guns taken, &c., the calm cannot endure many months—if weeks.

Yours, "SIGMA."

On the 11th of July, 1861, at the residence of Mrs. Laro, Woodruff, in Franklin county, Ky., Miss LARUE A. BREWSTER, wife of Wm. Laro, died, after a long and painful illness, of consumption. She was aged 4 years and 9 months, eldest son of S. Woodruff, and J. F. Price, of Lexington.

MARRIED.
On August 1st, at 7 o'clock A. M., by Rev. J. R. Hendrick, Mr. JAMES M. VERNON to Miss ALICE M. JOHNSON, all of Frankfort.

FENCING AND BAYONET EXERCISE.
NOW necessary for young and old.
CAPT. DE REUS
Academy at the Capitol Hotel Hall. Room open day and night.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned A. under the style of BAYLY & KALLENBERG, is dissolved by mutual consent. H. B. Bayly, having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kallenbergh, who will continue the business of the firm, and H. B. Bayly, at the old stand, J. H. Bayly will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYLY.
V. KALLENBERG.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.—aug1 t-w2m

Candidate for Senator.
Editors Yeoman:
In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.
May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.
feb16 w4t-w2e

SPECIAL NOTICES.
EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
feb16 w4t-w2y MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
J. T. SIGN of the Eagle.
june1 t-w1f

A CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Jan 17-w4t-w1f

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS ARE LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
jan23 t-w1f

Look at This.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KENNE & CO., either in note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1862, otherwise they will have costs to pay.
W. H. KENNE
E. HENSLEY.
Feb. 19, 1861 t-f

Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?
Any free after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold every where.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This valuable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriages, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain opium, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 30 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort, by J. M. Mills,
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.
oct16 w4t-w1y

MALE SCHOOL.
D. G. VENABLE, being by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the FIRST Session on the 1st Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.
In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms:
English branches, per session of 20 weeks..... \$12 00
If other branches, per session of 20 weeks..... 18 00
July 20 w1f

SCHOOL NOTICE.
[The Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SAITER, at WHITE'S School for Young Ladies, will commence on Monday, 8th of September, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 29 t-w1f

FEMALE SCHOOL.
Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin,
PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the basement room of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.
TERMS:
For young ladies studying the higher branches, per year..... \$40 00
For primary department, per year..... 30 00
Music and French extra.
July 29 w4t-w1f

LOOK OUT!
THE unsettled accounts of the late C. G. Graham are in the hands of James Harlan, Jr., and J. W. Pratt, to close. All over \$100 in the hands of Harlan, and the balance in the hands of Pratt. It will save trouble and cost to close at once.
J. H. BAYLY
J. W. PRATT.
june27 1m.

SPEECH OF
HON. H. C. BURNETT,
OF KENTUCKY,

That Congress adjourned. The President of the United States, now at the head of the Government, came to this Capitol, and upon its eastern portico he made his inaugural address. You will remember, as I do, Mr.

to support the Constitution of the United States. The wisdom of our fathers required that the highest officer of the Government—the Chief Magistrate of the Union—should, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take a like oath that he would support,

sequence of appropriations by law. He has taken appropriations made by Congress to one purpose and applied them to another, in violation of law; and we are called upon to support that act of his which was subversive of the plainest principles, and of the very letter of the Constitution, which he, and you, and I, have taken an oath to support.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For any emergency.—*Our Enquirer.*

DR. Can not be denied, that the celebrated and popular medicines of Dr. S. A. Weaver, far surpasses all other remedies for humors and chronic complaints. All over the country people are advertising this fact. If they are truly as good as they are said to be (and their is no reason to doubt), they are truly a blessing to suffering humanity.

w 2

each Bottle. For full particulars get a Circular free from a Druggist in the United States. *Which is sold at Retail \$2 per Bottle, or three Bottles for \$5, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.*

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,
Memphis, Tenn.
Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills
Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louis-
ville, Wholesale Agents,
Oct 23 1874 - wms

cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly,
 and that you proceed to conduct and make du-
 ration of said election in the mode and manner
 prescribed.
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
 my hand and caused the seal of the Common-
 wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this
 12th day of July, A. D. 1861, and in the
 70th year of the Commonwealth.
 B. MAGOFFIN,
 By the Governor,
 THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
 July 12 wdt-wm

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, particularly along the right edge where it meets the dark binding. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

